The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Establish in 1917

ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

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Journalistic Ethics and Sanctity of Red Cross Flags

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1937 VOLUME 82, NUMBER 1

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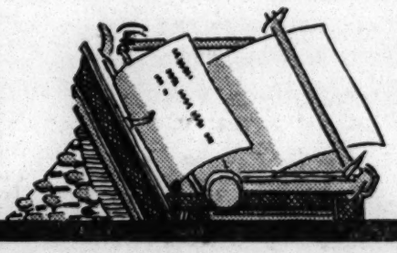

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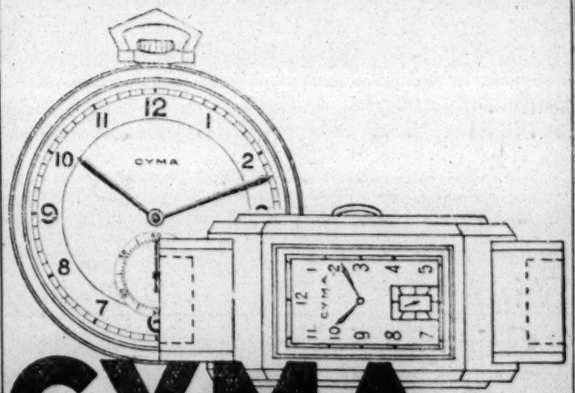

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中華郵政特准掛號認爲第一類之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

Volume 82 | Shanghai, China, Saturday, September 4, 1937 | Number 1

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher; GEO. W. MISSEMER Asst. Editor; TRYPHON V. KU, Advertising Dept.; F. K. CHAO, Business Dept.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Journalistic Ethics and Sanctity of Red Cross Flags 1
Nearly Two Thousand Victims of Air-Bombs, Civilian-Refugees Fleeing from Japanese Terrorism 3

Special Articles

Britain Asks for Apology for Attack on Ambassador 5
Japanese Capture Woosung Despite Strong Chinese Resistance 6
Three Hundred Chinese Civilians Killed When Japanese Bomb North Station Area 7
Japan to Appropriate Another 2,000 Million Yen to "Force China to Her Knees" 8
Non-Aggression Pact Signed Between China and Soviet Russia 9
Men and Events 14
New Books of Interest in the Far East 15
'China May Suffer But Is Not Afraid,' Says Madame Chiang Kai-shek 16

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS," COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

JOURNALISTIC ETHICS AND SANCTITY OF RED CROSS FLAGS

A FAMILIAR sight on the streets of the foreign settlements and outlying roads is the Red Cross truck, usually camouflaged with boughs of trees or covers of rice-straw, manned by Chinese Boy Scouts, male and female nurses. Dozens of these trucks constantly pass in and out of the Settlements carrying wounded soldiers and civilians to hospitals located in and about the foreign-administered areas. On the outward trips the trucks carry medical supplies, stretchers, first aid materials, occasionally foods and sometimes clothing.

The fact that it is considered necessary to camouflage the trucks—in addition to the use of the Red Cross Flag—constitutes evidence that the Japanese air-bombers are no respecters of flags, Red Cross as well as foreign, including British flags on Ambassadorial cars!

Recently when foreign newspapermen, attending a Japanese military press conference, (held in a British hotel) inquired about the Japanese practice of machine-gunning and air-bombing Red Cross trucks and buildings carrying American, British and other foreign flags, the Japanese military (or naval) spokesman alleged that the Chinese were using the Red Cross flag as well as foreign flags to camouflage trucks doing commercial business. At this point a foreign newspaperman, American representative of an important paper in the United States, volunteered the information that he had seen trucks on the streets of the French Concession carrying materials of a military nature (barbed wire) and flying the Red Cross Flag.

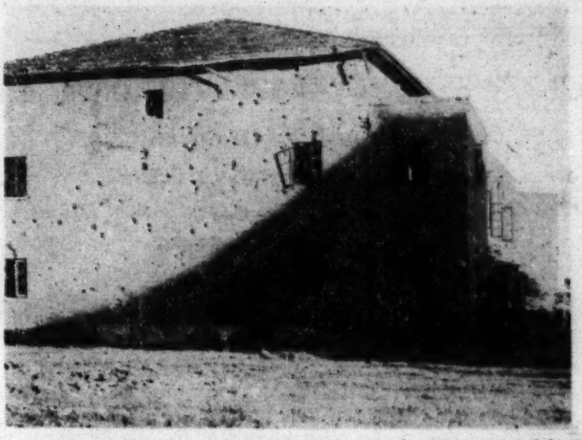
The French authorities hotly denied this allegation and suggested that it might be a good idea if the foreign journalists who are covering the Sino-Japanese conflict would get together and adopt some simple rules internationally recognized as the ethics of the journalistic profession. While insisting upon the incorrectness of the

journalist's statement, the French authorities insisted, and rightly so, that the newspaperman had no business making this statement at a press conference held by the Japanese military because it had the effect of justifying Japanese terrorism. In others words the American journalist who made the statement, although representing a newspaper which claims impartiality, put himself in the position of a partizan of the Japanese side and thus helped to justify Japanese frightfulness. The action was reprehensible from every point of view. Obviously, the information which newspapermen collect from the opposing sides is supposed to be confidential and for use only in the newspaper which pays the correspondent's salary. Newspapermen who violate these universally recognized principles put themselves in the position of the Japanese air-pilots who violate Red Cross and foreign flags.

Another case, involving no violation of journalistic ethics, but also having deplorable consequences was that of the excited foreigner, nationality unknown, who informed the *North-China Daily News*, leading British newspaper, that Chinese snipers "concealed on the premises of the well known Shanghai University," had fired in the direction of Point Island where a large number of foreigners was congregated. This report, later found to be entirely incorrect, was used by the Japanese as justification for shelling and seriously damaging this important American Missionary educational institution. Beginning with their original "war" at Shanghai in 1932 the Japanese have paid special attention to Chinese educational institutions, destroying most of them, the latest and worst case being that of Nankai University at Tientsin which was completely wrecked, including the valuable library and records of the Nankai Institute of Economics.

To get back to the alleged violation of Red Cross flags on trucks used for the transportation of wounded soldiers and civilians, Dr. F. C. Yen, Yale graduate, who has some 30 emergency hospitals under his jurisdiction, located at the various fronts and in and about the foreign settlements, stated that the Japanese had frequently violated the sanctity of both hospitals and trucks despite their plain markings. In one case at Paoshan the Japanese had fired on a Red Cross truck bearing wounded, killing a Chinese doctor and two nurses. He stated that the Chinese Red Cross authorities feared to use the new Chungshan Hospital located at Route Ghisi extension, adjacent to the French Concession to full capacity, because of fear that the Japanese might bomb the institution. Although the hospital has capacity for 500 beds, only some 200 were used and these, excepting a few cases, were soldiers with minor wounds.

Regarding the alleged misuse of Red Cross flags on trucks belonging to the Red Cross Society, this Japanese allegation was denied by both Dr. Yen, head of the emergency hospitals and Dr. C. C. Kohlhaus Pang, Secretary-General of the Society. In a letter sent to the local newspapers on August 27, Dr. Pang stated that all trucks were frequently inspected and instructions had been issued to foreign troops and volunteers at border barriers to report cases of Red Cross trucks violating regulations. Dr. Yen stated that



Damage to the National Chinan University caused by Japanese airbombs dropped on the campus. The school is located at Chenju, about a dozen miles from Shanghai on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The Chinese Government Radio Administration properties, also located at Chenju, were seriously damaged and for many days were entirely out of commission.

he had heard rumors of commercial firms and possibly some trucking companies which may have illegally used Red Cross flags, but this was a matter over which he had no jurisdiction and was something for the authorities, foreign as well as Chinese, to control. He doubted whether there had been many instances of violation of the flag.

But even though there had been wholesale violaton of Red Cross flags by Chinese commercial concerns, this did not justify, and cannot justify, Japanese machine-gunning and air-bombing of trucks conveying doctors and nurses and wounded soldiers and civilians. Better permit a dozen commercial vehicles to pass rather than machine-gun one genuine Red Cross truck! Better (from Japan's standpoint at least) to permit a hundred Chinese motorcars to pass along the outlying roads than bomb one containing a British Ambassador!

Refugees from China Arrive in Vancouver

The *Empress of Asia* arrived in Vancouver, Aug. 24 with passengers from China and Japan, including Lady Little, wife of Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet in China.

Nearly Two Thousand Victims of Air-Bombs, Civilian-Refugees Fleeing from Japanese Terrorism

WHOEVER may claim to be the winners in the present carnage, there is no doubt as to who are the losers. They are the ordinary Chinese civilians population. We have seen no reliable figures of the number of humble, inoffensive civilians—men ,women, and children—killed and mangled at Tientsin and elsewhere in North China, but in Shanghai and vicinity they mount up to thousands—many times greater than the number of military casualties on both sides. In the foreign concessions of Shanghai, the area supposed to be "outside" the zone of hostilities, the appalling total of death is fairly definite,—some 2,000 persons, besides an equal or greater number more or less seriously injured, many crippled for life. In Chapei, in the Hongkew and Yangtsepoo districts of the International Settlement where there has been actual fighting between Jap-

DESTRUCTION AT THE SINCERE-WING ON CORNER

Upper left—Some of the 173 Chinese killed and 475 wounded by an air-bomb (or naval projectile) which struck the Sincere Company's 8-story department store, glanced across the street and struck the Wing On's Company's 8-story store and then fell into the street.

Upper right—Volunteers, Red Cross and Boy Scouts cleaning up the human wreckage.

Center Left—More dead, bodies torn and mangled, unrecognizable.

Above—Two foreigners were also killed, one a German boy riding a bicycle.

Lower Left—Damage, aside, from human casualties, amounted to more than a half-million dollars. Both stores have already resumed business.

Japanese planes were flying high above the Settlement when this disaster occurred. Another bomb dropped on an American warehouse which penetrated three floors and broke, but did not explode on the ground floor which was occupied by the U. S. Navy as a storage depot, was found to be of Czechoslovakian manufacture.

anese and Chinese, in Pootung and in scores of villages where bombers have rained death from the air, the number of dead can only be guessed at. Perhaps it totals hundreds, perhaps thousands. Most of these people have no hospitals, no medical assistance. They perish miserably in their burning homes, unless scouted out by fully inadequate Red Cross units.

In Shanghai, the most terrible man-made airplane disaster in history was that at the Great World, on the border between the International Settlement and French Concession, where more than a thousand persons were killed and over three hundred more or less seriously injured by the aerial torpedo which was accidentally dropped by a wounded Chinese aviator on Saturday, August 14. The Great World is the entertainment centre of the poorer classes of Shanghai, with "mirror mazes," acrobats, jugglers, cheap stage plays, singers and musicians, story-tellers, side-shows, etc. On that Saturday afternoon the thousands of workmen, clerks, servants, children, dressed in their pitiful-best, were added to by great numbers of refugees from parts of the Settlement (and roads beyond the Settlement) north of Soochow Creek, which are being used by the Japanese as a base of military operations against Chinese forces; these refugees, gathering some scanty personal belongings together, had fled southward to the supposed safety of a "neutral" area, and many were given shelter at the Great World and in nearby buildings. When death struck from the sky, in the form of an aerial torpedo which accidentally dropped into the center of the holiday and refugee throngs in front of the Great World, the place became a shambles. Ripping a great hole deep into the street, the giant bomb scattered death and destruction in all directions.

At almost the same time, death struck at the big business center of Shanghai, at Nanking Road and the Bund, where another aerial torpedo crashed through a hotel roof and plunged through three stories into the street below. Again, sudden and frightful death, though with a higher proportion of business people—Chinese and foreign. A hotel had put up an iron grating at the door to keep out refugees, and against this grating bodies were flung with such terrific force as to be carved and broken upon it, hanging there as red, dripping human mince-meat. More than a hundred and twenty persons were killed at this place. This bomb was intended for the Japanese cruiser Idzuma, anchored against the local Japanese consulate, in the heart of the International Settlement, but due to high wind and clouds or miscalculation fell wide of its mark. Had the Idzuma not been anchored there the lives of these persons might have been spared.

For the next nine days civilian casualties were smaller, though hardly a day passed without men and women being killed by pieces of shell or shrapnel on the streets. But on Monday, August 23, came another terrible holocaust, when a third aerial bomb or naval projectile crashed into two of Shanghai's leading department stores and fell into Nanking Road. This was the center of the shopping district, and there were many women—customers and shop-girls, killed at the counters as they stood. A hundred and seventy-three persons were killed here; the number was much less than it would ordinarily have been, as there are comparatively few shoppers in these troubled times, and the number was especially low at one o'clock—lunch time—when the bombing occurred. Some 535 persons were injured. The casualties were in two great department stores (Sincere's and Wing On's) and in the street (Nanking Road) between.

Then the bombing of the crowded South Railway Station on the afternoon of Saturday, August 28, resulting, according to an estimate published in the *Evening Post*, in the mass slaughter of 200 defenseless Chinese refugees, and the maiming of at least 250 more. The Japanese charged that the railway station was being used by Chinese soldiers but not a single body of a soldier was found in the masses of human wreckage scattered about the ruins of the station buildings, prepetrated by the screeching, shattering bombs of Japanese planes. Most of those killed were waiting for trains to take them to the country and safety from Japanese terrorism at Shanghai. It was stated that this was the first action of Japanese army airplanes landed here in recent days. They did their work well!

Later there was the Japanese rebombing of the area about the Shanghai North Station. This district had been thoroughly bombed by the Japanese and most of the station buildings destroyed, but a return visit was made to a small congested native area located a short distance from the station. Here there was more slaughter, so purposeless and devoid of military value as to prompt a group of American missionaries to cable their protests to Washington, demanding that something be done to stop these useless killings.

Some 2,000 dead in these bombings alone. Uncounted numbers in outside areas—in the Japanese-occupied part of the Settlement, in the Chinese city, in Chinese villages. Scores killed by shells, or pieces of shells, in the foreign concessions.

While the most destructive of the bombs was dropped accidentally by a youthful Chinese aviator who was himself wounded and dieing from a bullet fired by a Japanese aviator or anti-aircraft

gun, the world will remember these disasters as the work of the invader—Imperial Japan—as the world still remembers the tragedy of the airbombing of defenseless Chapei in the previous warfare precipitated by the Japanese here five years ago.

It is difficult to see what service has been rendered by this wholesale massacre accidental or premeditated, of non-combatants. Perhaps upon that happy day in the distant future when human beings return to their senses and something is done about limiting or abolishing implements of warfare, it will be remembered that this useless slaughter of innocents took place here and that these thousands of dead and maimed constituted the best possible argument against the use of the air-bomber as an instrument of warfare.

Britain Asks for Apology for Attack on Ambassador

SIR Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador to China, is lying seriously wounded in the Country Hospital as the result of an attack by a Japanese airplane which rained machine-gun bullets on the auto in which he was driving from Nanking to Shanghai on the afternoon of August 26. Accompanied by Lieut-Colonel W. A. Lovat-Fraser, British Military Attache, and E. L. Hall-Patch, Financial Adviser to Embassy, the car, which was one of two making the journey, had proceeded safely as far as Wusih. In the second car was G. W. C. Graham, the Ambassador's Secretary. Before leaving Nanking, the party had notified the Chinese authorities in order to ensure safe conduct, but the Japanese had not been informed—as the car would be travelling only through Chinese lines. As the car was proceeding at 2.30 along the road by the side of Taihu Lake, two Japanese planes swooped down and machine-gunned and bombed the car. Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen was the only one of the party hit. The wheel of Sir Hughe's car was taken over by the Chinese chauffeur who sped the car to the Country Hospital, Shanghai, which was reached at 5 p.m. Medical attention was immediately given the patient, who had lost a considerable quantity of blood. An American sailor furnished blood for a transfusion. It is expected that the British envoy will have recovered within a few weeks. One of the incidentals of the affair was that no bullet marks were found on the car when it arrived in Shanghai. Sir Hughe's chauffeur was quoted as having said that the British envoy had fled from his car and sought refuge in a nearby ditch.

The incident evoked deep indignation in Britain, particularly in view of the fact that the Japanese, while expressing regret for the incident, side-stepped the main issue by bringing up points such as that the British envoy had not notified the *Japanese* of the proposed trip; also that the Japanese bomber had mistaken the British envoy's car for that of General Chiang Kai-shek. Both of these points are covered in a convincing manner in the protest which the British authorities lodged in Tokyo, the full text of which is printed below. Another "point" made by the Japanese was that the British flag had merely been flown from the radiator and was not prominent enough. In refutation of this, British Military Attache Lovat-Fraser stated that the British flag was actually spread across the top of the car.

The sincerity of the Japanese protestations of regret was brought in question by the fact that the broadcast announcer over the Japanese stations J. V. J. and J. K. J. (every night at 9 p.m.) on August 26, in announcing the attack on the British Ambassador ascribed it to "the outrageous Chinese soldiery."

An emphatic protest and a request for the fullest measure of redress were contained in the Note sent by Great Britain to the Japanese Government in connection with the airplane attack on Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador to China.

Three requests were made in the Note, the text of which was issued by the British Foreign Office Aug. 29.

1. A formal apology to be conveyed by Japan to Britain.
2. Suitable punishment of those responsible for the attack.
3. An assurance by the Japanese authorities that necessary measures will be taken to prevent a recurrence of incidents of such a character.

After recounting the facts of the shooting, the Note stated that the British Government received, with deep distress and concern, the news of the deplorable event, "in respect of which they must record their emphatic protest and request the fullest measure of redress."

"Although non-combatants, including residents of the country concerned," the Note proceeded, "must accept the inevitable risk of injury resulting indirectly from the normal conduct of hostilities, it is one of the oldest and best-established rules of international law that direct or deliberate attacks on non-combatants are absolutely prohibited, whether inside or outside the area in which hostilities are taking place.

"Aircraft are in no way exempt from this rule, which applies as much to an attack from the air as to any other form of attack. Nor can a plea of accident be accepted where the facts are such as to show, at best, negligence and complete disregard for the sanctity of civilian life."

"In the present case," the Note continues, "the facts which have been recorded make it clear that this was not an accident resulting from any normal hostile operation, and it should have been obvious to the aircraft that they were dealing with non-combatants."

It is also stated that the plea, should it be advanced, that the flags carried on the cars were too small to be visible, was irrelevant. There would have been no justification for the attack even had the cars carried no flags. The foreign, even the diplomatic, status of the occupants, was also irrelevant. The real issue was that they were non-combatants.

The aircraft, no doubt, the Note declares, did not intend to attack His Majesty's Ambassador as such, "though apparently they did intend to attack non-combatants. That sufficed in itself to constitute an illegality.

"The fact that, in the present case, no actual state of war has been declared, or is expressly recognized by either party to exist, emphasises the inexcusable nature of what occurred."

"It is pertinent to observe," the Note added "that, in this, particular case, the Ambassador was travelling in a locality where there were no Chinese troops, nor any actual hostilities in progress. No Chinese troops, in fact, were encountered by the Ambassador's party until about an hour's drive from the scene of the attack.

"His Majesty's Government feel that they must take this opportunity to emphasize the wider significance of this event. It is an outstanding example of the results to be expected from indiscriminate attack from the air.

"Such events are inseparable from the practice, as illegal as it is inhuman, of failing to draw that clear distinction between combatants and non-combatants in the conduct of hostilities which international law, no less than the conscience of mankind, has always enjoined."

Although the British Note to Tokyo is firm in tone, a *Reuter* message from London Aug. 30 stated that "studious moderation was its keynote." *Reuter* added that the demands are considered to be of such a nature that they can be fulfilled without national humiliation. It is sufficient reproof, according to British circles, that Japan should have rendered herself liable to receive such a Note at all. There is no hint of reprisals.

Italian Press Sees Britain Unwilling to Enforce Demands

"It is not a mere episode but an important event revealing Great Britain's difficult position," the Rome *La Stampa*, commented Aug. 28 in connection with the wounding of the British Ambassador. The paper believes the incident will not have important consequences as "nothing can arrest Japan except force of arms, and London is apparently not willing to attempt the risks of a military expedition."

Japanese Capture Woosung Despite Strong Chinese Resistance

A CONCERTED drive by the Japanese army, navy and air forces Aug. 31 resulted in the capture of Woosung village. The Japanese claimed they had also captured the Woosung railway station and the forts.

The attack on Woosung was preceded by a heavy bombardment of the Chinese positions by Japanese warships, naval bombers, and Army artillery, landed south of Woosung.

Under this protective barrage, the major portion of Col. Takashi Takamori's detachment, advancing from Changhwapang, waded across the mouth of the creek.

Simultaneously, a small detachment commanded by Lieut. Taro Tokuhiro, advanced across the railway bridge, while other troops made a landing on the banks of the Whangpoo in small boats.

The Chinese forces, entrenched behind a reinforced concrete barrier fringing the banks of the river, and behind barricades on the north side of the Woosung creek, offered strong resistance.

Japanese military authorities admitted that the Chinese machine-gun nests behind the concrete barrier created "no end of trouble" since the landing of Japanese troops at Changhwapang on August 23.

Upwards of fourteen divisions of Chinese troops are at present digging themselves in in the farm country lying to the North and South of Shanghai with the object of resisting an attack by what is probably the greatest overseas army that has ever landed on the shores of mainland Asia.

Kiaochangmiao Wharf Set on Fire

Several Japanese bombers flew over Nantao and Pootung Aug. 25; in the vicinity of Kiaochangmiao, Nantao, three bombs were dropped, damaging small houses and retting fire to a wharf.

Center of Fighting Shifts to Woosung Area

After a third night of hand-to-hand fighting for possession of the Yangtzepoo zone, the battle-front shifted down river to Woosung and vicinity Aug. 22, when there was a concentration of Japanese warships at the mouth of the river.

The bitter fighting which for two weeks had first centered in Hongkew, the Eastern District, Pootung and Chapei shifted end of last week northward to Woosung, where Japanese troops were landed from transports after strenuous Chinese resistance. Chinese forces massed along the Whangpoo from Ying Hsiang Road to Woosung, opposed the landings at Wenchaopang and Changhwapang, and with centers at Woosung forts, Yanghong, and Kating fought against landing parties at Paoshan, Lion Forest Forts and Liuho on the Yangtsze.

Up to Sept. 28 the Chinese forces in the Shanghai area were successful in preventing the Japanese troops from bottling them up in the Woosung peninsula, which was the announced objective of the Japanese command. Slowly withdrawing from positions around Woosung, Liuho and Lotien, but covering the orderly withdrawal with smaller outpost units to harry the Japanese troop advance, the Chinese strategically retired to their second line of defense.

This line, extends from a point on the Yangtsze to the west of Liuho but not as far west as Taichong, south and east to Nanzing on the railway and thence along the railway to the western boundary of Shanghai. It skirts Kating on the west. The rest of the Chinese line was practically unchanged, extending south from Shanghai through Sunkiang to the coast at Chapoo.

Gen. Chang Reviews 7-Days of Fighting in Woosung-Lotien Area

A graphic review of the fierce fighting in the Woosung-Changwhapang-Wentsaopang sector and the Lotien district since Aug. 23 was made by Gen. Chang Chih-tung, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces in the Shanghai area, Aug. 30.

The total number of Japanese troops who landed in the Woosung and Lotien areas, according to Gen. Chang, was estimated at around one full division, being composed of units from the 6th and 11th divisions.

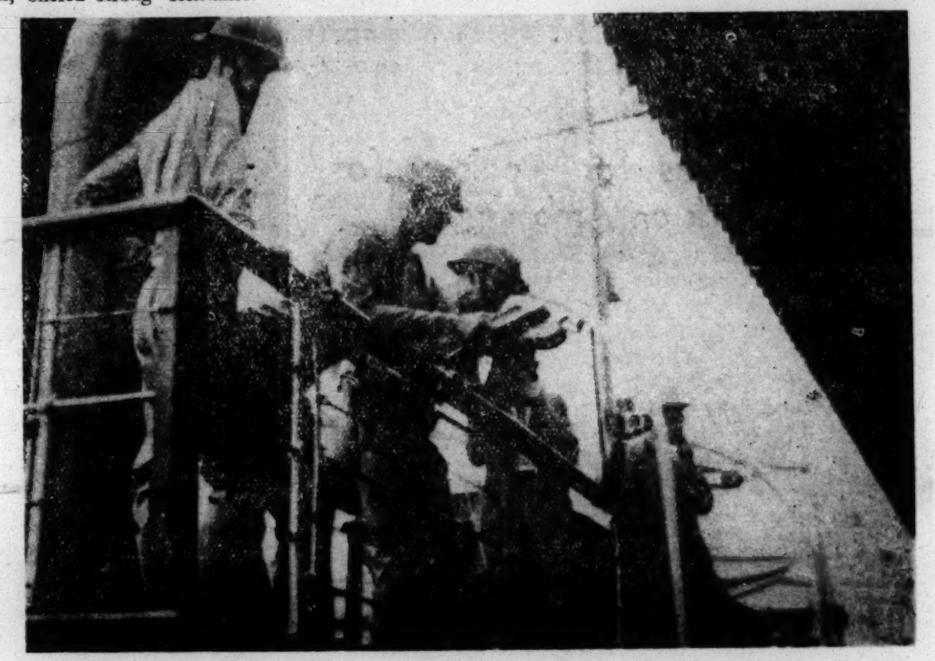
Following combats of a severe nature lasting one day and one night, Chinese reinforcements attacked, resulting in the "wiping out" of Japanese effectives along the Lion Forest Fort and the Woosung Fort sector, and the dislodging of their connections with their comrades in the Lotien area.

While the Japanese in Wentsaopang were being mopped up, those in the Changwhapang district held their ground until the following morning when their fate, too, was sealed.

Accompanied by heavy bombardment both from their warships and airplanes, the Japanese later launched such fierce attacks that the Chinese defenders were compelled to withdraw from Lotien. However, upon the arrival of reinforcements the Chinese launched a counter-attack and succeeded in recapturing the village from Japanese hands and chasing the Japanese toward the northwest, according to Chinese reports.

Japanese Land at Lotien—Bombard and Bomb Chinese Troops

A terrific battle was fought at Lotien Aug. 25 between the Chinese and Japanese forces. The successful landing of the Japanese forces from the boats off the coast was ascribed by a Chinese army officer as being in large part due to the fact that they were led by Chinese traitors. Losses on both sides were heavy. The Chinese lost two two-thirds of their men, this Chinese officer stated, as the result of bombardment from Japanese war vessels and bombing by Japanese airplanes.



American Marines, members of the Fourth Regiment, guarding the tender which conveyed several hundred American women and children from the Shanghai Bund to the President boats recently anchored at Woosung.

France to Work With Britain to Share Protection of Shanghai

The diplomatic correspondent of the *London Sunday Times* Aug. 22 said the French Government has decided to co-operate with Great Britain for protecting lives and property in the International Settlement south of Soochow Creek. This decision was taken, according to the correspondent, to demonstrate the solidarity of the two Powers.

Huge British Godown in Pootung Destroyed by Fire

Shortly before midnight Aug. 20 night, flames were seen in the Mackenzie & Co. property in Pootung. The burning building, in the north-east corner of the compound, soon was a mass of flames. The entire contents were destroyed.

Japanese Admiral Says Shanghai Safety Zone Is Imperative Need

Vice Admiral Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Fleet in Chinese waters, in the course of an interview with *Reuter* on board the flagship *Idzumo*, Aug. 24, said:

"It has been the intention of the Japanese Government to localize the Sino-Japanese conflict and to bring about ultimately closer and better relations with China. However, with the situation aggravaged by China to such an extent as it is, we deem it imperative that a safety zone should be established in and around Shanghai, and that all causes of future trouble should be removed once and for all."

Three Hundred Chinese Civilians Killed When Japanese Bomb North Station Area

Three hundred civilians were reported by Chinese sources to have been killed during the afternoon of Aug. 29 during the bombing of the North Station area by four Japanese seaplanes, which dropped in all 12 bombs in the vicinity. Four of the bombs fell Southwest of the station, causing enormous damage to the area bordering the Settlement. One of the bombs fell 300 yards north of the Shanghai Special District Court and started a fire which, with several others, burned late into the day.

Military positions farther in Chapei and Kiangwan were also bombed at about the same time. Japanese authorities claimed that the raiders inflicted severe damage on the Chinese batteries stationed south of the north Station. These batteries had been lately firing heavily into Hongkew and Yangtszepoo.

On the previous day the South station was bombed, the principal victims being several hundred refugees, including women and children. The Shanghai *Evening Post* editorially described the event as murder. The Japanese claimed that most of the casualties were soldiers.

At the press conference at the Japanese Consulate Aug. 31 several correspondents took issue and declared that by first-hand observation no military casualties had been seen while many women and small children dead had been both observed and photographed.

Preparatory to bombarding Chinese positions in the Lotien-Kiating sector, 38 Japanese warships shifted from their positions off Woosung and arranged themselves along the Lion Forest Forts area during the late afternoon of Aug. 29.

Wreckage caursed at the Shanghai North or chief railway station caused by Japanese airbombing and shells fired by naval batteries or Japanese warcraft stationed on the Whangpoo. The new administration building of the Shanghai-Nanking line, right, aside from shattered windows and a few shell holes, withstood the battering which wrecked the trainsheds and most of the station proper.

Despite repeated Japanese airbombing and repeated shell-fire from heavy naval batteries, Chinese troops continued to hold their positions in the vicinity of the Shanghai North railway station.

A Japanese Threat to Bomb Nantao

Major Naokata Utsunomiya, assistant military attache to the Japanese Embassy, Aug. 25 stated that unless the Chinese withdraw their batteries shelling "the Japanese civilian population of Hongkew," Japanese military action will be launched in Pootung. In such an eventuality, the use of Nantao by the Chinese as a base of military operations will automatically result in the bombing of the densely populated Chinese town.

Henningsen's and Poplar Grove Dairy Principal American Sufferers from War in Shanghai

The various foreign governments having nationals resident in Shanghai, and that means practically every country in the world, have already taken steps to gather information concerning losses sustained by their nationals in Shanghai and elsewhere in China as a result of the present undeclared Sino-Japanese war.

The principal American investment in China, the Shanghai Power Co. did not receive any physical damage as a result of the war.

The two American business enterprises in this area that suffered the most from the bombardments were the Henningsen Produce Co., whose factory is located in Sawgin Road, and the Poplar Grove Dairy Farms situated in Chinese-controlled territory beyond Chapei.

The outsanding American loss so far during the present war was that suffered by the Poplar Grove Dairy Farms, an American company recently organized with the most up-to-date equipment and with an imported herd of several hundred cows. The establishment, its equipment and its herd of cows, having a value of more than a million dollars, is almost a total loss. Out of a herd of 400 cows, only about a hundred, up to last reports, had survived the ordeal. When Tex McKinnon, the manager, visited the Farm, end of last week, he found 100 of the cows dead, and 35 wounded so badly that he decided to shoot them. A visit was later made by Messrs. McKinnon and Scholobohm on Aug. 25. when they found the herd still further decimated. They counted altogether 26 bomb holes in the dairy buildings. Their visit was cut short by one more bombing attack. The site of the Farms is in the line of fire almost daily and the cows still remaining have been left to fend for themselves in the pastures, as best they can. The staff has been withdrawn.

The Henningsen's Hazelwood plant on Sawgin road was about 70 percent ruined, according to company officials who visited the plant during the week. In the meantime, huge fleets of trucks have proceeded to the ruined premises to remove some of the property there which can still be made use of. The crew of workmen who had been taken out to the plant previously to keep the machinery in working order subsequently evacuated by walking through Civic Centre and thence, when the shelling became too hot, all the way around and out through Jessfield Park. The journey was a dangerous one lasting all night. Five of the Chinese workmen are believed to have been killed in the fighting around the plant.

Ten Japanese planes appeared over Nangtungchow at 9 a. m. Aug. 17 and dropped six bombs on the American mission hospital the property of the China Mission of the United Christian Missionary Society. One bomb hit the main building, which caught fire and was destroyed. Drs. Ling Ke-chen and Wang Tso-wei and two nurses were among those killed outright, while scores of patients and staff were wounded, including two American nurses who were on duty, Miss Nancy Fry and Miss Vincoe Mushrush. One bomb destroyed the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Caburch, who left two days before the attack; another destroyed the gymnasium of the Girls' Middle School, while other bombs destroyed at least two residences of the hospital.

Seven Shell Holes in Buildings of Shanghai University

Details of the damage caused to Shanghai University in the Yangtszepoo area, which was under fire at various times during two weeks of the undeclared war, were given to the *China Press* this week by Dr. M. T. Rankin of the Southern Baptist Mission, who had an opportunity to get a view of the damage from the deck of the steamer on which he travelled from Ningpo to Shanghai Aug. 29. He counted seven shell holes in the roofs of the various buildings. As far as he could make out the Japanese were using the University's water tower as a lookout post. Dr. Rankin again refuted the allegation that Chinese snipers had been stationed at the University. The property of the University is valued at about $3,000,000.

According to an announcement made by Dr. H. C. E.. Liu, President, the University will commence its autumn term in the safety area in temporary offices, No. 464 Rue Lafayette.

Japan to Appropriate Another 2,000 Million Yen to "Force China to Her Knees"

TOKYO newspapers Aug. 28 estimated that the third supplementary budget bill in connection with the Sino-Japanese conflict, which will be introduced at an emergency session of the Diet on September 3, will exceed 2,000 million yen. The government, they report, is following precedents and will organize a "Sino-Japanese Incident Account" to cover expenditure in connection with the confiict. This will be separate from the general account.

"CHINA MUST BE BEATEN TO HER KNEES," SAYS PRINCE KOKOYE

"The existing situation renders diplomatic negotiations with Nanking virtually impossible," declared Prince Konoye, the Japanese Premier, Aug. 26.

"Japan's one course," he added, "is to beat China to her knees, so that she can no longer have the spirit to fight."

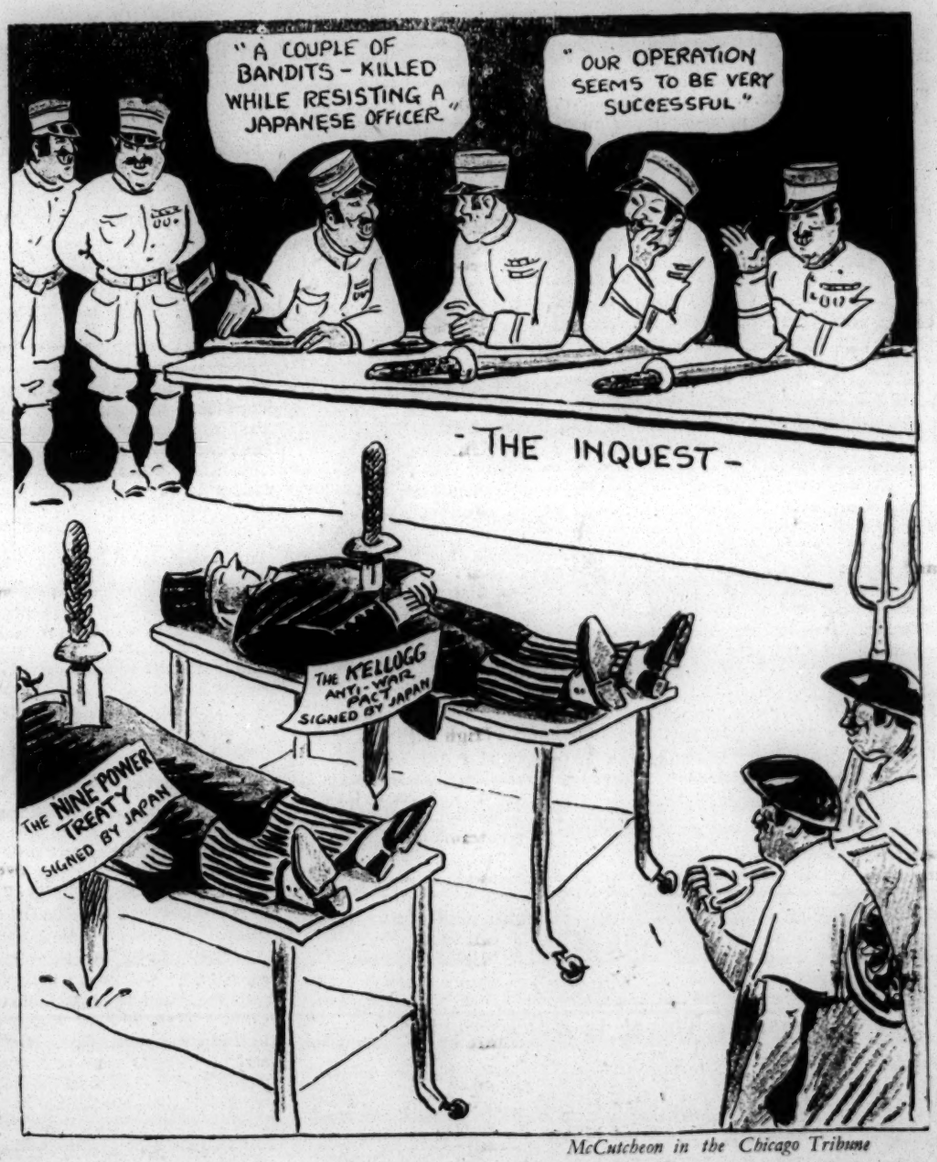
The "traditional spirit" of Japan was "fully exhibited" in the co-operation of the naval forces, the officials and the civilians in Shanghai, a spokesman of the Japanese Navy said in Tokyo, Aug. 25.

Japan is "prepared to sacrifice everything" to secure a lasting and fundamental readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, Premier Prince Konoye will tell the Diet on September 5, according to *Domei*.

JAPANESE FORESEE A LONG WAR IN CHINA

Prominent Japanese officials have expressed themselves as being of the opinion that the war in China would last at least until next Spring and possibly until the following autumn. Prince Konoye Aug. 20 expressed the belief that the Japanese nation must prepare for the worst, with the expectation that the present emergency will be protracted and that the best way to solve the North China problem is to convert the region into a special zone. With respect to the basic solution of the present tangle, the Premier emphasized that Japan's sole concern is thoroughgoing cooperation with China with no territorial design and that, contradictory as it may sound, the creation of a North China special zone, which is absolutely necessary, does not hinder Sino-Japanese collaboration. He also stressed Japan's firm determination to refuse for the present any and all proposals of third power intervention.

FIRST CASUALTIES IN THE JAPAN-CHINA WAR


"A COUPLE OF BANDITS - KILLED WHILE RESISTING A JAPANESE OFFICER"
"OUR OPERATION SEEMS TO BE VERY SUCCESSFUL"
- THE INQUEST -
THE KELLOGG ANTI-WAR PACT SIGNED BY JAPAN
THE NINE POWER TREATY SIGNED BY JAPAN

McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune

"Japan Cannot Leave to Others the Task of Protecting Japanese Lives and Property"

Japan on Aug. 20 requested Britain to lead other Powers in bring ng their influence to bear upon Nanking to cause a withdrawal of Chinese troops "now illegally within the Shanghai demilitarized zone."

This demarche constituted Japan's reply to a British proposal for a joint withdrawal of both Chinese and Japanese forces from the Shanghai area.

The principal cause of the present hostilities, Mr. Horinouchi is understood to have emphasized in his reply, was the viola ion of the Sh nghai Truce Agreement of 1932 by the Chinese, who sent regular troops into the demilitarized zone.

This action of the Chinese forces, the Japanese communication alleged, constituted a grave menace against Japanese lives and property.

The Japanese replied that it would be "impossible" for Japan to agree to leave the grave task of protecting Japanese lives and property in foreign hands in view of the existing danger. While Japan was anxious to see an early cessation of the hostilities by the withdrawal of Chinese regular forces to outside the demilitarized zone, it hoped that the Powers, who used their good offices in bringing about the 1932 Truce agreement, would bring their influence to bear upon Nanking to cause the evacuation of the Chinese.

Japan Moves Towards Wartime Economy

Miriam S. Farley discusses Japan's moves towards wartime economy in the Aug. 4 issue of *Far Eastern Survey*. The task of Japan's Wartime Planning Board, says the author, is to formulate plans for the achievement of the three oft-stated objectives: balancing of international accounts, expanding productive power, and bringing about an adjustment between the supply and demand for commodities.

Bank of Japan Appropriates Yen 200,000,000 for Industrial Expansion Loans

The Bank of Japan Aug. 21 decided to appropriate Yen 200,000,000 for loans devoted to industrial expansion. Thus far, the Bank has been attempting to cope with the stringent conditions prevailing in the financial market by lowering the interest artes on loans advanced on the security of national bonds.

Non-Aggression Pact Signed Between China and Soviet Russia

A treaty of non-aggression was concluded between China and Soviet Russia on August 21, 1937, it was officially announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking Aug. 29. Simultaneously with the announcement of the pact, a Waichiaopu spokesman stated: "China and the Soviet Union reaffirm in this agreement the principles contained in the Treaty for the Renunciation of War in 1928. The two contracting parties once more declare that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with each other. The two parties undertake to refrain in accordance with the above principles from any aggression against each other either individually or more other Powers.

"In the event that either of the contracting parties should be subjected to aggression on the part of one or more third Powers, the other contracting party obligates itself not to render assistance of any kind either directly or indirectly to such third Power or Powers at any time during the conflict and also to refrain from taking any action or entering into any agreement which may be used by the aggressor or aggressors to the disadvantage of the party subject to aggression."

The following is the full text of the treaty:

"The National Government of the Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, animated by the desire to contribute to the maintenance of general peace, to consolidate the amicable relations now existing between them on a firm and lasting basis and to confirm in a more precise manner the obligations mutually undertaken under the Treaty for the Renunciation of War signed in Paris on August 27, 1928, have resolved to conclude the present treaty and have for this purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

"His Excellency the President of the National Government of the Republic of China,

"Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs,

"The Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Dimitri Bogomoloff, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Republic of China,

"Who, having communicated their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon following articles:

"Article One—The two High Contracting Parties solemnly reaffirm that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and that they renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with each other and in pursuance of this pledge they undertake to refrain from any aggression against each other individually or jointly with one or more other Powers.

"Article Two—In the event that either of the High Contracting Parties should be subjected to aggression on the part of one or more third Powers, the other High Contracting Party obligates itself not to render assistance of any kind, either directly or indirectly, to such third Power or Powers at any time during the entire conflict and also to refrain from taking any action or entering into any agreement which may be used by the aggressor or aggressors to the disadvantage of the party subjected to aggression.

"Article Three—The provisions of the present treaty shall not be so interpreted as to affect or modify the rights and obligations arising in respect of the High Contracting Parties out of bilateral or multilateral treaties or agreements of which both High Contracting Parties are signatories and which were concluded prior to the entering into force of the present treaty,

"Article Four—The present treaty is drawn up in duplicate in English. It comes into force on the day of signature by the above-mentioned plenipotentiaries and shall remain in force for a period of five years. Either of the High Contracting Parties may notify the other six months before the expiration of the period of its desire to terminate the treaty. In case both parties fail to do so in time, the treaty shall be considered as being automatically extended for a period of two years after the expiration of the first period. Should neither of the High Contracting Parties notify the other six months before the expiration of the two-year period of its desire to terminate the treaty, it shall continue in force for another period of two years and so on successively.

"In witness thereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereunto their seals.

"Done at Nanking the twenty-first day of August, 1937."

Secret Clauses in Sino-Soviet Pact?

Secret clauses in the Sino-Soviet Non-aggression Pact allegedly provide for huge quantities of airplanes and other war supplies to be provided by Soviet Russia against deposit by China of gold to half the value of the purchased articles.

Bogomoloff Expresses Pleasure Over Signing of Treaty

The Soviet Ambassador to China, M. D. Bogomoloff, in an interview in Nanking Aug. 29, expressed satisfaction over the signing of the Sino-Soviet pact of non-aggression pact and hope that friendly relations between the two countries, on the basis of the new treaty, would be strengthened.

China Dancing to Comintern's Tune, Says Gaimusho Spokesman

"China's dancing to the Comintern's tunes will neither do her any good, nor will it help the maintenance of peace in the Far East," a Gaimusho spokesman said in Tokyo Aug. 30 in commenting on the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact.

Japanese Consulates Requested to Close

The Soviet Government has requested all Japanese consulates in Odessa and Novosibirsk to close not later than Sept. 15.

Japanese Contend Their Fight Is Against Bolshevism

The Japanese contention that the struggle in the Far East is one against the dangers of Bolshevism is being given increasing publicity in the German press. The Nazi organ, *Der Angriff*, suggests that Moscow is contemplating being more than a mere onlooker in the Far East. Under the heading "Moscow's Shadow over China," the newspaper maintains that it would be the end of Moscow's plans of Bolshevising the world if China joined the strong anti-Communist group.

Soviets Protest to Manchukuo—Moscow Orders Consulates to Close Down

Reports from Khabarovsk Aug. 20 stated the Consul in charge of the Consulate General of the U.S.S.R. in Harbin, Mr. Kuznetzov, on Aug. 13, on instructions of the Soviet Government, lodged a protest with the special representative of the Manchukuo Department of Foreign Affairs in Harbin against the regime created by the Japano-Manchurian authorities for Soviet Consulates in Manchuria, and informed him of the Soviet decision to close the Soviet Consulates in Pogranichnaya and Sakhaliang. The reports stated that the U.S.S.R. Consulates in Pogranichnaya and Sakhaliang have already commenced the liquidation of their affairs.

Manchurian Troops Now Control Eastern Chahar

Occupying Chihcheng, an important town east of Kalgan, at 9 a. m. Aug 30, units of the Manchukuo Army claimed full control of the eastern half of Chahar province. The line of Manchurian control runs across Tushihkow, Chincheng and Yungning. Chihcheng was captured following a severe engagement with the Eighty-Fourth Chinese Division, commanded by Gen. Kao Kwei-tsu, a *Domei* message from Changteh Aug. 30 stated.

Nanking Lodges Note to League Over Hostilities

The Chinese Government Aug. 30 sent a Note to the League of Nations recounting the events in China since the Lukouchiao incident on July 7 and the grave situation that has arisen from it. It neither appeals to the League nor asks that anything be placed on the Assembly.

The Chinese Note to the League of Nations according to *Trans-Ocean* is regarded in political circles at Geneva as indicating that the Sino-Japanese conflict is rapidly reaching a critical state, and coming as it does immediately after the conclusion of the non-aggression pact between China and Soviet Russia, the Note is interpreted by many as a further attempt to place Japan in the position of moral isolation.

Chinese Envoy Voices China's Disappointment

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai, the Chinese Minister in Berne and permanent delegate to the League of Nations, discussed the Far Eastern crisis in a speech to students at Geneva university Aug. 21 in which he also expressed the disappointment felt by China at the attitude adopted by the states adhering to the League.

Lancashire Manufacturers Asked to Quote Cloth Prices

The Manchester correspondent of the London *Financial Times* Aug. 24 stated that Lancashire's manufacturers of cotton and pieces goods are already being asked to quote prices for making cheap cloths supplied to some Dominion and South American markets by Japanese makers. This action is taken following doubts regarding the ability of Japan to deliver seasonable goods in case the Sino-Japanese hostilities continue for any length of time.

China's War Time Military Law Contains Stringent Provisions

The National Government Aug. 24 promulgated for immediate enforcement a set of war-time military laws, immediately following their approval by the Executive Yuan at its weekly meeting. Drawn up by the Ministry of War, the new code consists of 10 articles providing death punishment for:—those who disobey orders and desert strategic points without any reason, thereby causing heavy military losses on the Chinese army; or those who disobey orders and retreat from their assigned posts; or those who linger behind despite orders to advance or those who fail to defend designated points, thereby upsetting military plans and resulting in heavy losses to the Chinese forces; or those who surrender to the enemy; or those who commit any one of many other enumerated offences.

Chinese Government to Issue Half a Billion Dollars of "Salvation" Bonds

The Ministry of Finance has decided to issue National Salvation Bonds in the sum of $500,000,000 in three periods. In the first period a sum of $100,000,000 will be issued beginning from Aug. 1, 1937. The second period of $200,000,000 will be issued on Oct. 1 and the remaining $200,000,000 will be issued on Jan. 1, 1938.

A Committee for the solicitation of subscriptions to the National Salvation Loan (*Chiu-kuo Kung-Chai Chuan-Mu Wei-Yuan-Hui*) with head offices in Shanghai, was inaugurated at Shanghai, Aug. 24, in accordance with a set of measures promulgated by the Ministry of Finance on the 20th inst. The Committee is headed by a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman with a Standing Committee of 26 members. Under the Committee are established four sections, namely, general affairs, publicity, solicitation and auditing. Branch committees will be created in the leading cities in the various provinces and municipalities as well as abroad.

T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council and concurrently Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, is Chairman; and Chen Li-fu, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee, is Vice-Chairman. The following 26 persons are on the Standing Committee: Sun Fo, Madame Sun Yat-sen, Li Shih-tseng, Liu Shang-ching, Hu Wen-hu, Li Ching-chuan, Chien Tung-pu, Dr. Chang Po-ling, Dr. Alfred Sze, Dr. Wellington Koo, Quo Tai-chi, O. K. Yui, Tu Yuen-sheng, Wu Kai-hsien, Sung Han-chang, and Wang Po-chi.

Foreign Banks Resume Business on The Bund

Foreign banks on The Bund in the central district, which closed down and opened temporary offices in the western district, Aug. 16 re-opened their main offices four days later to undertake limited banking requirement. Clients used the side entrances to the banks.

Chinese Banks Open, But Withdrawals Restricted

All Chinese banks, including native banks, have re-opened for business, but withdrawals are much restricted. The four Government banks and commercial banks with offices in the Central district, have established temporary offices in the western district.

The Central Bank of China came to the rescue of the shortage of ten cents or twenty cents coins by delivering large quantities of these supplies to exchange centres. The shortage was reported to have been caused by certain exchange and cigarette shops which kept small coins for profiteering.

Flight of Chinese Capital Has Stopped, Says Nanking Spokesman

A spokesman of the Ministry of Finance stated in Nanking Aug. 29, that the flight of Chinese capital has stopped and market fluctuations have been checked following the enforcement of measures for the stabilization of the nation's finance during the present emergency.

Cables Out of Shanghai Damaged—Government Radio Service Fills the Gap

Shanghai was cut off from cable communication with the outside world commencing Aug. 28, when the cables were damaged somewhere outside Woosung as an incident of the war. The result was that an unusually heavy load was put on the Chinese Government Radio service. However, thanks to the efforts of C. T. McClellan of the Mackay Service and George F. Shecklen of R. C. A., the accumulated cable messages were sent out with only slight delay. Meanwhile the cable companies are doing their utmost to secure the permission of both the Chinese and Japanese military authorities to be allowed to investigate and repair the damaged cables.

London "Times" Discusses Two Schools of American Thought Vis-a-vis China

The American State Department's policy vis-a-vis the present situation in China was discussed by the Washington correspondent of the *London Times* Aug. 18. The correspondent points out that the United States Administration is faced with two schools of public opinion.

1. That of the Internationalists who advocate strong action to protect foreign interests.

2. The more powerful one of the Nationalists, who urge the withdrawal of the United States troops, leaving American citizens in China to their own resources.

The Government, continues the correspondent, has chosen the middle course—that of avoiding belligerency but of protecting its nationals to the utmost.

The circumstances in which protection will be afforded are well defined, whether in supporting the threatened Americans or international co-operation to defend the International Settlement in case of necessity.

In adopting the middle course, concludes the *Times* correspondent, the American Government hopes that the lives of Americans will be saved and American prestige remain undiminished.

Mrs. Roosevelt Says There Is No Immediate Danger of War for U.S.

At a press conference in Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 22 Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said that she believed there was little immediate danger of the United States becoming embroiled in the Sino-Japanese or any other war.

Poison Gas Charge Is Told in Washington

A declaration that Japan had resorted to the use of poison gas in the Nankow pass area was made by the Chinese Embassy in a statement in Washington, Aug. 27.

America to Use Part of $500,000 for Refugee Relief Work in Shanghai

So far as the Americans in Shanghai are concerned, the State Department is studying means of protecting them from threats of hunger and disease, Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, said in reply to a question at a press conference in Washington, Aug. 24. Mr. Hull indicated that a substantial portion of the $500,000 emergency appropriation allotted by Congress last week would be allocated for refugee relief work after American Consular officials in China had conferred with the Red Cross administration.

U.S. Anti-War League Warned Against Picketing Japanese Embassy

U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, at the request of President Roosevelt, Aug. 26 asked the American "League Against War and Fascism" to cancel its plans to picket the Japanese Embassy in Washington as a protest against Japanese military activity in China. Mr. Hull pointed out that a "serious and delicate" situation prevailed in the Far East. Picketing the Japanese Embassy, he observed, would offer possibilities of aggravating, instead of relieving, an already acute situation. The New York Secretary of the League declared that the Japanese Consulates throughout America would be picketed.

American Freighter with Planes for China Ordered to Manila

The U.S. Maritime Commission has ordered the freighter *Wichita* to avoid the China war zone and proceed to Manila, instead of Shanghai, Ralph Emerson, spokesman for the National Maritime Union, told the *United Press* in Washington, Aug. 28.

Mr. Emerson said the *Wichita* had cleared Baltimore on Aug. 27, carrying 19 airplanes and 500 tons of barbed wire consigned for Shanghai. He added that the Maritime Union had interested itself in the case for the purpose of protecting seamen who had demanded a bonus, should they be ordered to proceed to Shanghai.

The Commission and the true owners of the vessel have ordered the operating company, the American Pioneer line, to avoid the war zone, according to Mr. Emerson. The vessel requires 21 days to reach San Pedro, where it will refuel. It will then proceed to the Far East, by way of Honolulu. Should the Neutrality Act be invoked prior to the ship's arrival in Manila, its cargo may possibly never reach China, it was stated.

Dr. H. H. Kung Arranges Austrian Arms Credit

The Chinese Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung, during his visit to Vienna, Aug. 27, negotiated a large credit for armaments purchases with the Hirtenberg Arms and Aeroplane Factory. The credit amounted to 9 75,000,000, the *United Press* stated.

Chinese Forces Lose Heavily in Defending Nankow

The Japanese attempt to capture Nankow pass to the north-west of Peiping, the strategic key position for the domination of the Peiping region and Mongolia, proved most difficult. The Japanese headquarters announced in Tientsin, Aug. 21, that the Japanese offensive on Nankow pass had been stopped. Floods pouring down the mountains had turned roads into rivers and trenches into brooks. The soldiers were standing up to their chest in water. They therefore confined themselves to defence against Chinese attacks.

Describing the fighting at Nankow, a War office communique issued at Nanking Aug. 28 stated that the Chinese troops were not permitted to retreat alive, with the result that the Chinese suffered severe casualties. Beginning from August 24, the Chinese troops were determined to hold the line from Hengling to Chuyungkwan, the Great Wall pass a little to the west of Nankow town. Yet with the arrival of additional reinforcements, the Japanese offensive became more severe, inflicting such heavy losses on the Chinese troops that for a time even secretaries of the army, mafoos, messengers, signal corpsmen, were brought to the front lines.

Fierce Fighting at Nankow Pass

Recent reports from Chinese sources received at Nanking stated that there was no change in the Chinese and Japanese positions at Nankow and Chuyungkwan on Aug. 29. Fierce fighting was still raging in the vicinity of Nankow Pass.

Great Wall Under Japanese Control

Following a determined drive against the Chinese forces in Chahar, Japanese troops Aug. 25 controlled the passes of the Great Wall. Strong Chinese positions at the Chuyungkwan Pass were captured the previous morning in the face of a rain storm, Japanese messages claimed.

Japanese Planes Bomb Tatung

Making their first raid on Shansi since the commencement of the war in China, Japanese planes Aug. 24 bombed Army barracks and the Railway station at Tatung, on the Peiping-Suiyuan line. The buildings bombed were reported by the fliers to have been put on fire. Also bombed during the day were Chinese positions at Hwailai and Kungkiachwang, about 5 klms. west of Kalgan.

Severe Fighting Between Chinese and Japanese at Chinghai

Severe fighting between Japanese and Chinese forces broke out at Chinghai, south Tientsin, of Aug. 25. The resumption of hostilities coincided with the end of one of the wettest periods in the history of Tientsin, which converted the plains of Hopei into waterlogged quicksands.

Chinese Forces Withdrawn from Kalgan

Suffering unusually heavy losses as a result of terrific Japanese aerial and artillery bombardment, Chinese garrison forces at Kalgan, capital of Chahar on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, were withdrawn to the outskirts of the city, according to information from Chinese military circles Aug. 29. The Chinese troops, who had been putting up a gallant resistance against the fierce Japanese onslaught during the last fortnight, were commanded by General Liu Ju-ming, concurrently chairman of Chahar.

Tsingtao Situation Eases—Japanese Decide Upon Complete Evacuation

A *Reuter* message from Tsingtao, August 30, stated that the possibility of a Sino-Japanese conflict in Tsingtao has been eliminated as a result of the decision of the Japanese authorities to evacuate the remaining Japanese men from Tsingtao before the end of the month. All Japanese women were withdrawn some time ago. The decision has erased all fears of a landing of Japanese troops and, as a result, many Chinese shops have reopened. As in the case of Hankow, all Japanese interests will be handed over to the Chinese authorities, who will accord them protection during the absence of the Japanese from the port.

Meanwhile, as a direct result of the Japanese decision to evacuate, the Municipal Government purchased 10,600 bags of flour and rice, valued at $200,000, stored in a warehouse belonging to a Japanese firm. The Municipality paid $60,000 for the goods, which have now been transferred to a warehouse belonging to the Bank of Communications.

Japanese Cotton Mills in Tsingtao Suspend Operations

Nine Japanese cotton mills in Tsingtao and suburbs suspended operations on August 23. The Chinese employees were paid off the previous day. In view of the disturbed situation, the City Government of Tsingtao has taken definite actions to control the supply of food supplies in the city. A special food control committee has been organized.

Chinese Vanguards Stated to Be Nearing Tientsin

Serious fighting is taking place between the Chinese vanguards and the Japanese troops in the vicinity of Liangwangchwang, a small station north of Touliuchuen about 15 miles from Tientsin, according to a *Central News* dispatch from Hsuchow Aug. 30. The Japanese troops at Toulluchen, it was reported, have recently been reinforced by one full brigade.

Japanese Attempted Advance on Ping-Han Line Checked

Chinese forces in the Tuli sector on the Peiping-Hankow Railway front successfully repulsed a strong attack made by the Japanese on Aug. 28 after twenty hours of fierce fighting, according to a Chinese report from Paoting. Chochow, an important city on the Ping-Han Line, was raided on Aug. 28 by Japanese bombers which dropped more than ten bombs.

Chinese Re-capture Chinghai on Tsin-Pu Line

Launching a vigorous attack on the Japanese troops at Chinghai, 33 miles south of Tientsin, on Aug. 27, the Chinese forces on the Tientsin-Pukow front recaptured the city at 3 a.m. the following day. The majority of the enemy troops were killed or wounded, while the remainder fled towards Tientsin with Chinese troops pursuing. The vanguards of the Chinese troops reached Shihlipao, 3 miles north of Chinghai, and at last reports were trying to establish contact with those at Tuliuchen, 6 miles north of Chinghai.

Systematic Destruction of Chinese Educational Institutions

During the past week, Japanese airplanes have been systematically droppping bombs on Chinese educational and cultural institutions in Nanking and other cities. On Aug. 19 and 20, the National Central University was repeatedly bombed and machine-gunned. Two laboratories were burnt down and the library building was also badly damaged. The experimental high school and grade school attached to the university were likewise destroyed, and more than 80 houses razed to the ground by incendiary bombs.

The School for the Children of Revolutionary Martyrs and the Third Kiangsu Provincial Hospital were also bombed and destroyed. In Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, the Agricultural College and the Rural Normal School were destroyed by Japanese bombers on Aug. 26. The Paoling Girls' School was also destroyed.

Japanese planes have repeatedly bombed the civilian populations in Nanking, Hangchow, Nanchang and Hankow, as well as in the various districts along the Nanking-Shanghai, Nanking-Hangchow and Chekiang-Kiangsi Railways.

Dr. Lo Chia-luen Protests Bombing of University

The bombing of National Central University by Japanese airplanes was strongly denounced by Dr. Lo Chia-luen, Chancellor of the University, in a message sent to President Nicolas Murray Butler of Columbia University, New York, and the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation at Geneva. The bombing, said Dr. Lo, destroyed the laboratories, the girls' dormitory, the experimental high school and the grade school, and also damaged the library.

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Japanese Planes Hit Many Schools and Hospitals in Interior China

The middle school of the National Central University, the School for Orphans of Revolutionists, and the Tsesheng Hospital were among the buildings bombed by twenty Japanese planes Aug. 26 when more than 100 persons were killed several hundred others wounded, according to a communique issued by the Ministry of War.

Flying at high altitude the Japanese bombers in two raids that morning dropped scores of explosive and incendiary bombs, setting between 400 and 500 houses on fire.

On the same day, sixteen Japanese craft raided Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi. They loosed most of their deadly missiles on the Kiangsi Agricultural College, the Kiangsi Rural Normal School and the American Missionary Girls' School.

Although no students were injured at Nanchang, approximately 300 civilians in the vicinity of these schools were either killed or wounded, the communique added.

The destruction of Chinese educational institutions constitutes part of Japan's premeditated plan, it was emphasized in the communique.

Japanese Disarm Chinese Railway Police at Changsintien

Some twenty railway policemen detailed to protect the railway workshop at Changsintien were disarmed by the Japanese troops, Aug. 17.

Kwan Lin-Cheng Promoted to Post of Commander of 52nd Army

Gen. Kwan Lin-cheng, Commander of the 25th Division, has been promoted by the Military Affairs Commission to be Commander of the 52nd Army. Lieut-Gen. Kwan who is at present at a "certain" front somewhere in China has already assumed his new post on said front.

Communications Ministry Instructs Eurasia to Drop China-Europe Trial Run

A *Central News* message from Nanking Aug. 28 stated that the Ministry of Communications has instructed the Eurasia Aviation Corporation to drop its contemplated trial flight on the projected China-Europe airline in view of the disturbing conditions now existing in south Sinkiang.

Two days previously a *Trans-Ocean* message from Berlin stated that aeronautical circles in the German capital had expressed great satisfaction at the successful flight of the Junkers plane Rudolf von Rhuena of the Ju 52 type which had the difficult task of reconnoitring a new possible air route from Germany to the Far East. The German Lufthansa had hoped to establish a regular air service via the Pamir mountains by means of which the distance of some 12,000 kilometres from Berlin to Shanghai could have been covered in from 45 to 50 flying hours—half the time needed at present by other European air transport companies for flights to the Far East.

The dropping of the proposed China-German air route is significant in that it indicates that China is suspicious of future German action in view of the strained Russo-German relations and the implications of the Japan-German pact against Communism, now all the more a consideration in view of China's disclosure of the signing of the non-aggression pact with Soviet-Russia.

Eurasia Office Moved to Sian—Air Service in Northwest Contemplated

Having removed its head office to Sian on account of the present situation in Shanghai, the Eurasia Aviation Corporation is now contemplating the expansion of its air force in the Northwest, according to Li Djing-tsung Managing Director of the long suspended Lanchow-Sinking airline.

A trimotor giant plane arrived in Sian this week from Berlin via Syria, Turkey, Afghanistan and North Sinking, while a four-motor giant plane is due from Berlin end of this week.

Japanese Say Soviet Battle Planes Will Arrive in China Soon

The *Osaka Mainichi* Aug. 21 stated that nine highspeed Soviet-made battle planes will soon be imported by Chinese military authorities in Shanghai and that 19 Russian Buriat fliers have already arrived at Shanghai. It was said that these Soviet-made machines had been assembled on August 19 at a certain place and would brought to Shanghai via Lanchow and Hsian.

Great Destruction by Air Raids at Kiating

Great destruction was wrought in Kiating by the Japanese bombing attacks during the last several days, reports in the Chinese press stated. The most prosperous quarters of the town were reduced to ruins by successive raids conducted by Japanese planes. Fires started by incendiary bombs played havoc with whole streets of houses and shops. Kiating is the native district of Dr. Wellington Koo, a former Foreign Minister and now Chinese Ambassador in Paris. It is feared that his mansion in the town may also have been destroyed.

Four Unlucky Japanese Airmen Escorted to Nanking

Four Japanese airmen, who escaped death after their heavy bomber was brought down at Kwangteh, Anhwei, several days ago, were later escorted to Nanking.

While the pilot was killed in the ill-fated machine by Chinese planes, the quartet managed to crawl out of the bomber alive. They were later captured by Chinese villagers, who handed them over to the Kwangteh magistrate.

Nanking Airdrome Once More Bombed by Japanese

For the eighth time within ten days, Japanese naval planes on Tuesday evening raided Nanking, the headquarters of the Third Fleet announced in Shanghai Aug. 24. "Many Chinese machines grounded at the airfield, in the outskirts of Nanking," the communique said, "were destroyed by Japanese bombs."

Japanese Planes Bomb Canton in First Raid

Pandemonium reigned in Canton during the morning of Aug. 31 when the city was raided by Japanese planes for the first time.

Chinese Say They Waste No Money on Buying Japanese Planes

Japanese allegations that some of the Chinese planes bore Japanese insignia, probably among them several planes bought in Japan, brought the retort from Nanking official circles that China was not so foolish as to waste money buying airplanes in Japan. Besides Japanese planes had earned such a bad reputation in the world's eyes for bombing hospitals, schools and defenseless people that China would not think of flying any Japanese insignia.

Fifteen Japanese Civilians Injured by Chinese Bomb

Fifteen Japanese civilians were injured (two later died) when a bomb dropped by Chinese air raiders fell upon the Towa Yoka Hotel, Boone Road, Shanghai Aug. 20. Of the six Chinese bombers and four fighting planes which participated in the raid, two, according to a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy, were shot down.

Wrecked Japanese Bomber Found Near Yangchow

The discovery of a wrecked Japanese bomber and the dead bodies of six Japanese airmen in the vicinity of Yangchow on Aug. 21 was reported to the National Aeronautical Commission by the Yangchow magistrate Aug. 28. Among other things, several machine-guns were recovered from the wrecked plane while five military maps were found in the pockets of the dead airmen.

Japanese Stage Air Raids at Ningpo

Two air raids were conducted by Japanese airplanes at Ningpo Aug. 24.

Seven Members of "Hoover's" Crew Wounded as Result of Airplane Attack—One Dies

Seven members of the crew of the Dollar liner *President Hoover* were wounded and three passengers stunned when a Chinese airman bombed the vessel off the Yangtze Estuary at 5.30 p.m. Aug. 3. The bomb fell close alongside the vessel as it was anchored by the Yangtse lightship. The bombing was witnessed by the British cruiser *Cumberland*, which immediately went to the steamer's assistance.

After complying with a request to relay a message to the U.S.S. *Augusta*, the *Cumberland* was signalled by the *Hoover* for medical aid and British naval surgeons boarded her to assist in first aid work.

Two American warships, the U.S.S. *Edsell* and *Parrot* meanwhile also rushed to the *Hoover's* assistance.

The latest civilian victims of Shanghai air bombings were 20 miles offshore when the attack was launched and 50 miles from Woosung. Immediately after receiving medical assistance from the *Cumberland*, the *President Hoover* was ordered by the Shanghai office to proceed directly to Japan, convoyed by U.S. destroyers.

A spokesman of the Nanking Foreign Office in a statement issued Aug. 30 said the *Hoover* had been bombed by mistake by a Chinese airplane, resulting in injury to certain persons aboard. "Preliminary reports indicated, it was said, that the *Hoover*, whose position at the time of the incident was between two Japanese warships, had been mistaken by the Chinese airman for a Japanese military transport."

The Nanking Foreign Office statement concluded:—"Negotiations have already been started at Nanking for an early settlement of this deplorable incident. The Chinese Ambassador at Washington has also been instructed to convey to the Department of State the regret of the Chinese Government and its readiness to make immediate redress for the incident."

Appreciation of the assistance given by the Japanese Navy to the *Hoover* was voiced by Admiral Harry Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States' Asiatic Fleet, the *Domei* account of the bombing incident stated.

One of the *Hoover's* mess boys. S. Haskell, aged 16 years, later succumbed to the injuries which he had received, the operation performed by the *Cumberland's* surgeons proving unavailing.

President McKinley's Call at Shanghai Cancelled

Due to the bombing of the *Hoover*, O. G. Steen, general manager of the Robert Dollar Company, ordered the vessel to proceed direct to Kobe. It was also ordered that the *McKinley*, which was due from Hongkong and Manila Sept 1, should not call at Shanghai but proceed direct to Kobe.

U. S. Assured of Non-Interference in China Blockade

The U. S. Government this week received official confirmation of the Japanese announcement that the blockade of Chinese ports would not interfere with "peaceful commerce" carried on by third powers.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told a press conference, however, that the Government had received no formal clarification of the extent of the blockade as regards any privilege of preemption which Japan might decide to exercise.

U. S. State Department officials are taking a serious view of the Japanese blockade. It is feared that Japan will find difficulty in drawing a line between Chinese and foreign shipping. Should Japan intercept foreign ships, the *New York Times*, Aug. 26 said, it will be difficult for President Roosevelt to avoid declaring that a state of war exists or to avoid invoking the Neutrality Act.

Britain and U. S. Share Anxiety Regarding Damage in Far East

An official communique issued in London Aug. 26 announced that Britain shared the anxiety of the United States "regarding damage in the Far East generally". The statement welcomed the appeal for the cessation of hostilities in China voiced by the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and expressed satisfaction in the close collaboration between other Governments, especially the French and American. "It is most important that such co-operation continue," the statement commented.

The United States Government Aug. 27 notified China and Japan that it demands respect for all United States rights and interests in the Far East, according to an announcement by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Both the Chinese and Japanese Governments, he added, "have been requested to observe these rights to the extent of being responsible for damages to United States property or citizens as a result of hostile operations."

Mr. Hull's Notes to China and Japan are interpreted by informed circles as meaning that the United States Government has no intention of withdrawing from the Orient.

It is not believed that the United States long-range international peace policy will undergo any change as a result of the crisis. It is felt that, by maintaining its position in the Far East, the United States will be in a better position to continue its advocacy of non-intervention in the affairs of other nations.

Nanking and Tokyo to Be Held Responsible by Britain for Loss of Life and Property

The Chinese and Japanese Governments are being informed that the British Government must reserve all its rights as regards holding these Governments responsible for damage or loss to either life or property that may be incurred by British subjects as a result of the action of Chinese and Japanese forces in Shanghai, a telegram from London, Aug. 21, stated.

Gen. Chiang Says China Is Fighting on Behalf of All Nations Who Believe in Validity of Treaties

In the course of an interview with *Reuter* this week, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek said:—"Whether other Powers are content to see China destroyed and come under the domination of Japan it is impossible for me to say. China happens to be fighting with inadequate equipment not only her own battle but the battle of all those nations who base their lives upon the sanctity and validity of treaties, and especially those whose large commercial interests in China are being systematically destroyed and their representatives driven away."

Control Yuan Members Praise Generalissimo for Leadership

Members of the Control Yuan Aug. 25 addressing a telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, expressing their profound admiration for his leadership in China's resistance against the Japanese aggression. A telegram of commendation was also sent to gallant Chinese defenders at various fronts.

China Ready to Settle Differences with Japan According to International Law

China is ready to settle her differences with Japan according to the principles expressed in Cordell Hull's message of July 16, declared Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador to Washington in a press conference in Washington Aug. 28.

"It must be stated that China never attempted to resort to war," said Dr. Wang, "but she must resist foreign aggression in order to defend her territory, national honor and existence." "She is ready to settle whatever differences she may have with Japan according to the principles and policy of international law," the Chinese Ambassador concluded.

French Have 2,500 Troops Here—More to Come

The French military forces in Shanghai at present number about 2,500 men. The last detachment to arrive came on the *Porthos* end of last week. About 750 Colonials are expected next week. So far the French Concession has remained the quietest spot in the Shanghai area since the "war" started. The French authorities have systematzed their intelligence, transport and military arrangements to a point where they fall little short of perfection.

Chinese Send More Troops to Shanghai Area

Some 14 divisions of Chinese troops are in the Shanghai area. According to a Japanese army spokesman Aug. 31, the divisions contain from 8,000 to 15,000 men each.

Japanese Claim That Foreign Flags Are Misused in Shanghai Area

A widespread abuse of foreign and Red Cross and Red Swastika flags by the Chinese was charged by Japanese officials in interviews last week. Chinese houses in the Shanghai hinterland, it was said, were flying flags of various countries "but their own." The Wing On Cotton Mill in Woosung, he alleged, was flying four American flags. As regards Wing On, Andersen, Meyer & Co., the largest American machinery house in China, immediatedly replied that the Wing On property was entitled to fly the American flag because much of the machinery in said mills, of American origin, had not yet been finally paid for.

Chinese Spokesman Denies Japanese Insinuation About Flags

In regard to an insinuation made by a Japanese naval spokesman that the Chinese airmen have been using Japanese insignia on their planes, a Chinese government spokesman in Shanghai Aug. 30 described this as too ludicrous to call for refutation. The story of the Japanese spokesman, it was stated, was evidently designed to screen some contemplated outrage which the Japanese are incubating.

Japanese Hope to Remove Communist Activity

"The future of North China is entirely dependent upon the new regime, which we hope will remove all Communist and anti-Japanese activity," declared Lieutenant-General Katsuki, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in North China, in an interview in Tientsin, Aug. 28.

Shipping Services Out of Shanghai Are Resumed

Shipping services from Shanghai to other parts of the world were in large measure resumed beginning of this week. The large British shipping firm, Jardine-Matheson, dispatched three steamers to the North China coast and three to the South during the week. The *Empress of Canada* omitted calling at Shanghai, among other reasons presumably because it had a full passenger list from Hongkong for American and Canadian ports. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is maintaining its usual service between here and Japan ports. Ocean liners from Europe are discharging their cargoes at Hongkong, but the indications are that they will soon begin to call at Shanghai as usual. Navigation of the Yangtsze west of Kiukiang is impossible as the Chinese Government has closed the river by sinking a number of vessels.

Shanghai Now in the Midst of Clean-Up Campaign

With the center of the war shifted from the immediate vicinity of Shanghai, the principal dangers to the local community during the week have been epidemic and riots engineered by the hordes of hungry refugees. However, the greatest precuations were taken in both these directions and nothing untoward occurred. The Public Works and Health Departments in the Northern and Eastern district were busily engaged in removing dead bodies and filth generally, and disinfecting streets, markets, etc. In certain areas the Japanese military authorities took over arrangements themselves and refused to allow the Municipal departments permission to enter. As was the case five years ago in Chapei, the Japanese gathered up up the dead bodies of Chinese, and in some cases, it seems, also Japanese found in the streets and elsewhere, soaked them with kerosene, and burned them.

London "Financial Times" Says Japan Has "Lost Every Atom of Sympathy"

The Japanese have long lost every atom of sympathy they might have had as a result of their uncompromisingly aggressive attitude, the London *Financial Times* stated in a leading article Aug. 21.

U. S. Consulate in Tsinan Closed by Order of Embassy

The United States Consulate in Tsinan has announced its closure as from Aug. 27. This was in accordance with instructions from the United States Embassy in Nanking, which authorized the Consulate to close "whenever necessary."

U. S. Ambassador Johnson Celebrates 30 Years of Foreign Service in China

The staff of the American Embassy in Nanking Aug. 27 celebrated to the 30th anniversary of Nelson Johnson's entry into the foreign service. While the celebration was in progress a Japanese air raid was announced by the sounding of sirens, but it failed to stop the festivities.

Men and Events

The British destroyer *Delight* hurriedly left Hongkong, Aug. 28 for Foochow.

The final batch of seven American women, consisting of the families of the Embassy staff, were evacuated from Nanking this week.

F. T. Durdin, managing editor of the *China Press*, resigned his position with said newspaper Sept. 1, when he because Nanking correspondent of the *New York Times*, working in conjunction with Hallett Abend.

Press conferences at which Dr. Tang Wu, representing the Shanghai-Nanking Garrison presides, are being given every day in the Green Room on the 14th Floor of the Park Hotel between 6 and 7 p.m.

An interview given to the *Canton Daily Sun* by D. Y. Lin, Director of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, demonstrates that the stores of food supplies in the province are quite adequate to meet emergency demands.

The Secretary-General and Officers of the Red Cross Society of China and the Medical Relief Committee of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai held a reception on Aug. 27, at the Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

The following newspapers have been suppressed and any copies found on sale will be seized, the "Shanghai Municipal Bulletin" of Aug. 21 stated: *China Daily Herald* (English-Russian); *Dah Wu Wan Pao* (Chinese); *Shanghai Shuang Pao* (Chinese).

The death occurred in Southampton, N. Y. Aug 26 at the age of 82 of Andrew Mellon, thrice Secretary of the Treasury and at one time United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Death was due to bronchial pneumonia and uremia.

Major General Iwane Matsui, veteran of the Russo-Japanese War, arrived in Shanghai Aug. 24 and took command of the Japanese forces in the Shanghai area. He came to this city from Formosa where he was in command of the Japanese garrison.

The Ritz Theater in Haining Road in Shanghai, which had been closed for the summer, was found looted by its owners when they visited the premises this week. The nearby Willie's Theater was hit by a shell last week.

A plague of flies has descended on the International and French Settlements, the filth and dead bodies lying in the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo districts proving fertile breeding spots. Already cases of cholera have appeared in the French Concession.

Bombing in the vicinity General Chiang Kai-shek's estate at Fenghua in retaliation for the alleged killing of a Japanese pilot by a Chinese mob following a forced landing near Ningpo was reported last week by a foreign observer who had returned from the latter city.

Victor Keen, China correspondent for the New York *Herald Tribune*, and Miss Charleen Armstrong, formerly connected with the business office of the *Shanghai Evening Post*, were married Aug. 26 in the court chambers of the American Consulate-General in Shanghai, Judge Milton J. Helmick officiating.

The Shanghai Municipal Police has given warning against the foolish practice of crowding to the roofs of buildings to watch the results of military bombardments. Curiosity, of course, is the impelling force, under the strength of which all ordinary and sensible precautions are forgotten.

The United States Fourth Marines guarding the American Sector in Shanghai have been reinforced by a landing party from the U.S.S. *Augusta*. The Marines have built some fine sandbag defenses all along their lines, many of these being sheltered with earthen roofs.

Additional premiums for vessels to and from or calling at Hongkong are half a crown per cent., China ports south of Shanghai 10 shillings per cent., Shanghai 3 shillings per cent., and Japan half a crown per cent, according to a message from London Aug. 27.

Handbills prepared by the "Korean National Revolutionary Party," wherein the Japanese militarists were denounced for their aggression in China and Korean renegades for working for the Japanese and creating disturbances in the Chinese rear, were discovered in Shanghai and Pootung last week, according to the *Sin Wan Pao*.

Among those who recently returned to Shanghai from a holiday in Mokanshan, were Mrs. L. Metzler, wife of the chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, Mrs. Fumagali, and many other Russian women who were spending the summer at said resort. The trip to Shanghai was made in motor cars, after passes had been obtained through the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the authorities of the French Concession.

The following telegram signed by leading representatives of the British and American mission organizations in China was sent last week to the Federal Council of Churches in New York and to the International Mission Council in London: "Representatives of British and American missions earnestly urge action by Churches and other organizations to protest against the deliberate bombing of hundreds of refugees which occurred at Shanghai on Saturday. Appeal to Governments to make representations."

It was estimated at the beginning of this week that the number of Chinese refugees in the two foreign Shanghai areas was about 700,000. Large numbers of these refugees are being transported to interior ports through the agency of the Shanghai Relief Association, some being sent by chartered steamers to Ningpo and others by boat trains up Soochow Creek.

A radiogram received in Shanghai from the *President Hoover*, several hours before it was bombed, stated that N. G. Harris, an American director of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co. Ltd., was missing. He had previously tried to jump overboard. The deceased first came out to Shanghai in 1905 from Rochester, N. Y., when he joined the British-American Tobacco Co., Since that time he was constantly connected with the concern until it was amalgamated into the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., Ltd., of which he was a director.

The weekly health return of the French Concession for the week ending August 21, showed the total number of deaths during the period was six foreigners and 2.214 Chinese, the greater part of the Chinese deaths being due to air raids and shrapnel wounds. This is additional to the many hundreds injured. The population of the French Concession is approximately 23,388 foreigners and 454,231 Chinese.

Denouncing the reopening of some local cabarets as a "mad" action at this moment when soldiers at the front are fighting bitterly for the preservation of the Chinese nation, the New Life Movement Association has asked the Bureau of Social Welfare to place a ban on dance halls. The Social Affairs Bureau has made an appeal for all cabarets to desist from doing business in these times of stress. A number of prominent cabarets have been reopened and are enjoying a huge Chinese patronge. At one of them the following incident occurred a few nights ago. A song which had been sung by a Chinese had received an accolade of applause. Then, having the full attention of the assembled dancers, this same Chinese launched into a red-hot patriotic speech in which he denounced those present for engaging in frivolities while soldiers and refugees were in need of their support. He advised all present to immediately leave the premises so as to show their patriotism. Practically everbody present immediately vacated the cabaret, probably motivated as much by fear of a bomb as by considerations of patriotism.

Chinese Refugees Sent Out of Shanghai in British Ships

Two British ships, the *Hsin Peking* and the *Shin Fu*, chartered by Yu Ya-ching, left the French Bund Aug. 22 enroute to Ningpo. The *Shin Fu* carried 2,000 Chinese refugees and the *Hsin Peking* over 1,200. Further batches of Chinese refugees were sent out of Shanghai on the succeeding day.

Identity of Bomb Which Damaged Sincere's Not Established

Preliminary investigations have failed to establish the nature or the origin of the projectile which last week killed more than 170 persons at the intersection of Nanking and Chekiang Roads, Lieut.-Commander Taro Isobe, of the headquarters of the Third Fleet, announced Aug. 21. The fragments of the missile found on the spot were so fused as to defy identification, he added.

Chinese and Foreign Prisoners Released from Ward Road Prison

Five hundred prisoners, including 71 foreigners, from the Ward Road Prison were set free over the railway line into Chinese territory Aug. 22.

After letting one convoy of 500 prisoners, including 71 foreigners and 160 juveniles, to be evacuated from the Ward Road prison across the Garden Bridge the Japanese authorities rescinded their permission for the evacuation of the remaining 5,500 prisoners early in the afternoon. The Japanese claimed that the Shanghai Municipal Council had violated its agreement by retaining 160 juveniles at a benevolent institution on Yunnan Road and not taking them across the railway tracks into Chinese territory and then giving them their liberty.

The Ward Road prison in Shanghai faced a new terror when fires started by the afternoon's air raids on Aug. 20 began to spread rapidly. Eight convicts were killed and 70 were injured when a shell hit the building three days previously.

U. S. Marshal Edward L. Faupel, accompanied by a heavily armed police escort, in the afternoon was successful in rescuing three American prisoners incarcerated in the prison awaiting trial. Two prisoners, Mrs. Margaret Evers, suspected of drug trafficking, and a woman charged with attempted suicide, whose name was not divulged, were released. Alexandro Gonzales, suspected of dope running, was supplied quarters in the 4th Marines Jail.

The evacuation of the majority of the more than 6,000 prisoners at the Ward Road started early Aug. 22, but struck a snag at about 4 o'clock when a procession of buses under armed guard was prevented from transferring the 160 reformatory boys to south of the Soochow Creek.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

U. S. Neutrality

Neutrality for the United States. By Edwin Borchard and William Potter Lage. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1937. 380 pages. $3.50.

Current circumstances give unique significance to the study of American neutrality by Professor Borchard and Mr. Lage. It deals with what may be deemed the most momentous issue recently confronting the people of the United States—the conflict between the Roosevelt-Wilson policy of collective intervention to enforce world peace and the historic American doctrine of impartial neutrality toward European disputes, the observance of which up to the Wilsonian era had enabled the United States to develop in relative peace and independence for more than a century. The repudiation of this principle by the Wilson administration and the various entanglements in European affairs which followed have occasioned a confusion of purposes in the counsels of the nation. Not only has the international position of the United States become enfeebled during the past two decades but this confusion is now reflected in current legislative proposals, well-enough-intentioned yet in certain respects dangerous to the maintenance of American interests and even to the preservation of world peace. On this account, the authors argue that the principle of "collective sanctions" to prevent breaches of international order is really a delusion which has not only miserably failed to promote peace but instead stimulates discrimination and excessive nationalism.

Certain major points in the argument deserve special emphasis. The first is that the United States was drawn into the European conflict in 1917 not because the traditional policy of neutrality proved a broken reed, but because the Wilson administration egregiously failed to maintain that policy. It will be recalled that the Netherlands, the Scandinavian powers and Switzerland, although situated next-door to the hostilities, avoided the holocaust of war by a more scrupulous neutrality. But the Government of the United States, as the authors cogently demonstrate, sent platonic paper protests against the persistent infractions of its neutral rights by the Allied Powers, while vigorously insisting that armed belligerent merchantmen should be immune from submarine attack by their enemies. Thus the very Government which, in the name of humanity, deemed the relatively few civilian casualties of submarine warfare upon enemy merchantmen a just *casus belli*, in so doing connived at the systematic starvation of millions of non-combatants in Central Europe through an economic blockade even less legitimate. It would be difficult to dispute the conclusion that this essentially unneutral position was calculated to involve the United States in the hostilities. Not unnaturally, the attitude influenced post-War policy; reparation was punctiliously exacted from former enemies for losses wrongfully suffered by American subjects even during hostilities, but the claims against erstwhile allies of the United States on account of infractions of our neutral rights were in effect waived.

A second highly significant point emerges from the authors' incisive analysis of the accumulated evidence as to the diplomacy of the United States from 1914 to 1917. After noting that, without much useful aid from Secretary Lansing, 'who seems to have fumbled nearly every legal issue,' and under the pressure of an adroit propaganda, President Wilson 'soon found himself entangled in an emotional drift toward intervention in the war,' they conclude: 'There is no doubt that the administration desired to see the Allies win and declined to take any action even in defense of American neutral rights which would seriously interfere with that objective.' If this be true—and the record is not to be denied—the unneutral attitude of the administration during the crisis would appear to have been fixed, not primarily by the money-changers and the munition-makers, as Senator Nye has sought to demonstrate (though they too may have contributed to the result), but by an unrealistic idealism covering certain unneutral prejudices that precluded an objective understanding and effective maintenance of American interests by the Executive.

Their argument concludes with an instructive account of the post-bellum flirtations of the State Department with the notion of international cooperation to enforce peace and a pertinent description of current efforts in Congress to assure the future neutrality of the United States in European crises by embargo legislation. There are grave possibilities in the situation. Thus, the most recent turn taken by this legislative effort is apparently calculated to defeat its very object to avoid entanglement in European disputes. The authors observe: 'The United States, which may justly be proud of its contributions to international law and neutrality down to 1913, has lost its eminence as a leader in the law and now turns in confusion either to coercive measures to "enforce peace" or to a timorous retreat from legitimate relations with belligerents. This renunciation is less likely to assure our peace than an intelligent administration of well-established rights under international law. For not only does the withdrawal from the defense of neutral rights encourage belligerent excesses, but the very fact that the Pittman-Nye policy of 1937 makes the resources of the United States by our own legislation available only to the belligerent that controls the

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sea will probably provoke measures of retaliation which will in turn expose us to hostilities.'

Another point of peril is the proposal to vest in the Executive discriminatory discretion in the enforcement of the neutrality laws, as has been desired in certain official quarters. Obviously, no such discretion could be exercised even in the best faith without laying the Government open to a charge of unneutrality.

The fact is that such suggestions are as inimical to the traditional policy of the United States as they are hostile to the very conception of neutrality. It seems pertinent to suggest that the Executive Department of the United States is not appointed to police the world in covert collaboration with the League of Nations or some group of 'friendly' powers, but to protect the interests of American citizens. That also happens to be the way of peace and neutrality.

HESSEL E. YNTEMA

(*Living Age for July.*)

C. I. A. Issues Bulletins on Labor and Mining

The Council of International Affairs at Nanking has published Information Bulletin No. 5, describing labor conditions in China, and No. 6 discussing the mining and metallurgical industries in China.

'China May Suffer But Is Not Afraid,' Says Madame Chiang Kai-shek

"Because the Chinese people have done no more than endeavor to live their own lives in peace and transform the chaotic aftermath of revolution into unified order and progress they are being slaughtered wherever frenzied Japanese can get at them," said Madame Chiang Kai-shek when interviewed by C. Ford of the Shanghai *Evening Post* Aug. 28 concerning China's attitude in the present crisis. Extracts from the interview follow:

"When Japan tells the world she only wants economic cooperation in China she means only economic domination. She intends to get it under the guise of alleged offenses to her dignity or of our breaking socalled agreements which do not exist or which Japan forced upon local authorities. She expects our nation to be enslaved by them and any steps she can take to bolster her claim for justification of armed invasion she seizes.

"China is fighting on her own soil for the defense of her hearths, homes and her honor just as any selfrespecting nation has the right and duty to do and she's not afraid. Japan may be organized as a fighting machine but China has found her soul and will defend her people and her rights. Japan has contemptuously torn up treaties and she has treated with scathing disdain international obligations and opinions and acted so as to cause some people to think that China, to save them trouble and loss, should concede Japan's right to undermine China's whole national fabric by creating alleged autonomous regions, with puppet heads, and be content to follow the dictates of unscrupulous and ruthless Japanese army leaders, at the same time handing over her natural resources and economic potentialities for Japan to exploit for her own purposes.

"The wonderful strides China has been making have been too much for Japanese army leaders who saw in an organized China the frustration of their long cherished ambition to erect at China's expense a continental empire from which she can defy the world.

"China may suffer but she is not afraid, feeling that what Japan is doing is against the law both of God and nature and if justice has disappeared from practical politics, if signatories of solemn treaties can calmly contemplate war being inflicted upon innocent, weak people without protest or restraint, retribution still will, somehow, surely, come in time to those who inflict the evil that's now vomiting death and destruction widespread about this land.

"To the people of America I say that China will do her best to save herself and uphold her honor. She will try to endure, no matter how long it takes, till she has vindicated herself and saved the land of her ancestors from despoilers. She knows the sacrifices she'll be called upon to make but she must fight to save herself from slavery and for the sake of the poor souls who have been and will be mercilessly done to death. China knows only too well the horrors that confront her and the suffering ahead but China is unafraid."

Shanghai Municipal Council Makes Provision for Refugees

A Shanghai Municipal Council announcement Aug. 23 stated that the problem of dealing with the huge number of refugees has caused considerable anxiety, but it may fairly be said now that progress is being slowly made towards a solution. By Aug. 18, 30 camps had been established accommodating 33,688 refugees. By Aug. 21, 80 camps in which considerably over 60,000 of these poor people were receiving attention. Many of the refugees are not only under-nourished but in a deplorable state of health. Twelve vaccinators have been fully employed and pointments and salves have been distributed as far as possible. One trouble, however, is that the refugees have practically no personal belongings of any description—not even an empty match box, so that even if they are given a little ointment for their personal use they have no means of keeping it in stock.

It is estimated that the present population of the Settlement and the French Concession is about 2-1/4 millions. Allowing 1 lb. of rice per head, a population of 2-1/4 million will require 2,250,000 lbs. or, say, 1,000 tons daily. It may, perhaps, be assumed that 25% of the population will not receive this full amount of rice and minimum requirements, therefore may be placed at 750 tons or 7,500 bags daily. Stocks actually in the Settlement and the French Concession are estimated to be 20,000 tons or 200,000 bags, which would give roughly a 27 days supply.

In order that necessary reserves may be maintained, orders have been placed in Saigon for Saigon rice.

Chinese Not to "Take Back" Shanghai Settlement

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Aug. 29 emphatically denied rumors recently in circulation in Shanghai to the effect that the Chinese troops would make use of the opportunity of resisting the attack of the Japanese forces in the Shanghai area by forcibly taking back the International Settlement.

State of War Declared in Korea

General Koiso, commander-in-chief of the Japanese army in Korea, Aug. 21 issued a proclamation to the Korean population in which he points to the possible further aggravation of the Sino-Japanese conflict. He then announces the declaration of a "state of war" for Korea owing to the country's strategic position.

Two Battalions from India Sent to Hongkong and Singapore

Due to the Shanghai situation, the 5th Battalion of the 6th Rajputana Rifles and the 4th Battalion of the 19th Hyderabad Regiment are proceeding to the Far East.

Bulabhai Desai and Satyamurti, leader and deputy-leader of the Congress members of the Central Legislative Assembly, issued a statement Aug. 22 declaring that they saw no objection to the use of Indian troops for the protection of Indian nationals abroad. They, in fact, recommended such use, the statement said, but trusted that the troops would not be allowed to do anything which would have the appearance of India being involved in the Sino-Japanese struggle, "for obviously our sympathy will be with those (China) against whom an aggressive, imperial encroachment is being carried out under one excuse or another."

"Chaumont" Sails With 1,200 Marines, Escorted by Cruiser

The transport *Chaumont* sailed from San Diego Aug. 29 for Shanghai with 1,200 U.S. Marines, convoyed by the cruiser *Marblehead*, which carries 108 additional Marines.

At Middle Age

Your Blood Needs Revitalizing.

Many men when they reach middle age find that their health is becoming a source of worry, vague aches and pains, hitherto unknown, assail them, they tire easily, are subject to nerves, and frequently experience a general weakening of the vital forces.

By Nature's decree, middle age is even more of a time of trial for women and fortunate indeed are those who survive this 'change' without health troubles of one kind or another.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a wonderful aid to both men and women at the this period of life as they replenish the blood with oxygen and iron nutriment and it is upon the condition of the blood that health depends. They are the prescription of a British physician and have enjoyed an ever increasing reputation over a period of more than fifty years.

Equally good for young and aged as for those who have reached middle life, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable from chemists everywhere

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1600.

With reference to Notification No. 1549, the public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions export duty on frozen ducks will be levied at the reduced rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from the 1st September 1937, until the 31st March 1938, inclusive.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 26th August 1937.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1601.

With reference to Customs Notifications No. 1536 and 1544, the public is hereby notified that, in accordance with Government instructions, the coastwise movement of old used cotton wadding is prohibited.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 27th August 1937.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1602.

With reference to Customs Notification No. 1597, the public is hereby notified that the Customs Harbour Department will function, as formerly, in the Harbour Offices on the Bund from Monday, the 30th August 1937.

L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 28th August 1937.

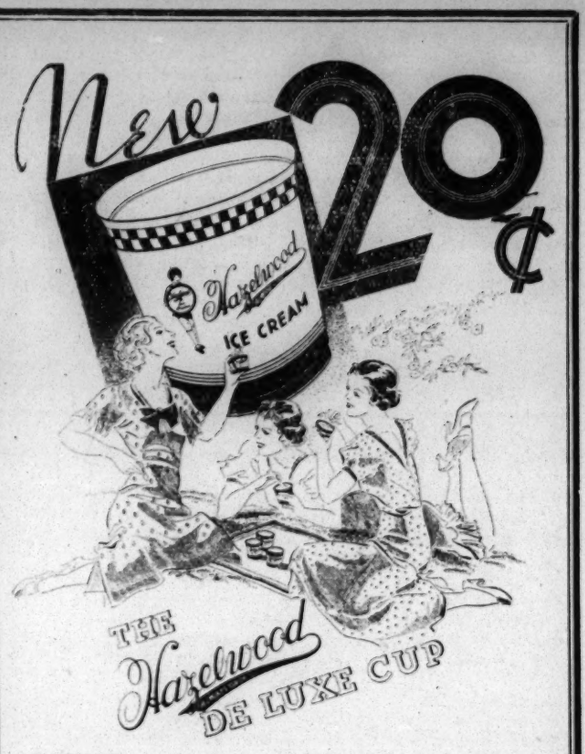
CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1603.

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions the exportation abroad and to Manchuria and Dairen of cows, bulls and buffalos, whether alive or slaughtered, is prohibited.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 30th August 1937.



LARGER. More of that delicious ice cream. But no increase in price

ATTRACTIVE. The well known Hazelwood colors . . . yellow and blue . . . are combined in this beautiful cup

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1604.

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions the exportation abroad and to Manchuria and Dairen of paddy is prohibited provisionally.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 31st August 1937.

HELP!

That is just what Pinkettes give when the temper gets out of hand through liverishness or other upsets of the digestive tract.

Equally helpful to men as well as women whenever a gentle yet quickly effective laxative and liver regulator is required, Pinkettes are tiny, sugar-coated, all-vegetable pills which neither pain nor purge. In a perfectly natural way they dispel constitpation banish biliousness and sick headaches, correct flatulence and sour stomach, thus restoring sweetness to the temper and joy to life. At all chemists.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

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Under Special Charter of the National Government as an Industrial Bank.
Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association.

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Branches throughout China and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of Banking and Exchange business transacted, including Savings and Trust business.

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Telegraphic Address: "CHIAOTUNG"
Telephones: No. 12828 (15 lines)

LOCAL BRANCHES:—

358 Nanking Road, Telephone No. 95009
227 Boulevard des 2 Republiques, Telephone No. 82422
1150 Wayside Li, East Broadway Road, Telephone No. 51344
89 Boundary Road, Telephone No. 45253
1708 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone No. 35941

BRANCHES:—

Nanking, Hsiakwan, Tanyang, Chintai, Changchow, Liyang, Wusih, Soochow, Changshu, Taitsing, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Taihing, Huangchiao, Kaoyu, Taihsien, Chintung, Kiangnien, Tungtai, Yencheng, Tsingkiangpu, Hwai-an, Paoying, Suchien, Nantung, Jukao, Hangchow, Kinhwa, Kashing, Wuchow, Lanchi, Yuyao, Chowhong, Shaohsing, Ningpo, Chenhai, Tinghai, Wenchow, Tientsin, Peiping, Paoting, Tangshan, Shihchiachuang, Taiyuan, Kalgan, Tatung, Hsuanhwa, Kweisui, Paotowchen, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Tsaochuang, Taian, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Lungkow, Weihsien, Lintsin, Changtien, Hankow, Wuchang, Changsha, Chuchow, Shasi, Ichang, Wuhu, Hsuanchen, Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kunghsien, Chengchow, Kaifeng, Changteh, Loyang, Si-an, Weinan, Hsienyang, Linpao, Shanchow, Tungkwan, Sinpu, Banpu, Panpu, Hsuchow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Kulangsu, Changchow, Chuanchow, Foochow, Kienow Hankong, Changchuan, Harbin, Heilungkiang, Mukden, S. M. R. Station, Yinkow, Szepinkai, Dairen and Hongkong.

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